To the high & Honourable the Legal Earthly ſupreame Power of *England*, the repreſentive Body thereof, the Commons elective, in Parliament Aſſembled with Authority only for the weale, but not for the woe of the people.

The juſt petition of the free-borne Commoners of the County of whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, earneſtly deſiring, the proſperity of the Goſpell, the removall of bad, the ſetlement of juſt Lawes, the freedome of this Nation, and the peace and tranquility of all men.

Sheweth,

THat whereas the life and ſpirit of true Magiſtracy doth eſſentially conſiſt of Juſtice and Mercy, and the weal and happineſſe of all pollitick Bodyes in the free and impartiall execution thereof; inſomuch, that neither juſt Magiſteriall Authority can be without the one, nor yet the ſafety of a people without the other, thoſe being the maine Pillars, whereon all humaine Authority, and all publick ſafety are ſetled, and ſtayed; ſo that, no ſooner that thoſe Divine Pillars are battered, and ruined, but the Fabrick of the Common-wealth tumbleth down (as it were headlong) into utter confuſion, and hath its being diſſolved forthwith: Government degenerate from Mercy and Juſtice looſeth its true Magiſteriall Being, and every pollitick Body deprived of Execution thereof, looſeth its freedome, and falleth into Bondage; And that people are thereby (even from the principles of nature) inſtated into a juſt capacity of reſiſtance, and utterly from their obedience to ſuch Rulers abſolved, *except* (to uſe your owne words) [a]. *that obedience binds men to cut their owne throats*, but that your ſelves doe deny, and plainly in the ſaid Decl. affirme *that in ſuch caſes nature teacheth every man to provide for his ſafety*, and elſewhere you tell us, [b]. *that this Law is as old as the Kingdome, that the Kingdome muſt not be without a meanes to preſerve it ſelfe*; the Kingdom and people while the one and the other hath being, muſt ever be ſuppoſed and granted, to have this radicall principall of nature inherent, to provide in all ſtraits for their ſafety, as a thing juſtifiable by the Law of God, of nature, and of Nations; or elſe were wee worſe then the bruit Beaſts of the field, who by the very inſtinct of nature engraven in their hearts, will to the utmoſt of their power ſave and defend themſelves from all violence, miſchief: and ſure no juſt priviledg or prerogative in Rulers can deſire, that men ſhould be worſe then Beaſts: and this principall is backed with the Teſtimony of King James, who Poſitively ſaid *that a King Governing in a ſetled Kingdome leaves to be a King, and degenerats into a Tyrant, as ſoone as he leaves of to rule according to his Lawes*: and if no longer King, no longer obedience is due, for Regallity and obedience are relative.

a. Declar. 2. *Novem.* 1642. Bo. Dec 1. par. p. 696.

b pag. 150. b. Decl. 19. May. 1642. 1. par. Bo, Dec. p. 207.

King Jam. Speech in par. at White Hall, 1609. pub. by his pres.

And therefore the late Politick Government of this Kingdome being degenerate from juſt Royalty, to lawleſſe Tyrany, the Parliament and people roſe up in Armes as one man againſt the King and his partie, for their preſervation, for redemption and recovery, of their Lawes and Freedomes out of the hands of violent Vſurpers and Tyrants in which juſt expedition your Petitioners have liberally and freely engaged their blood and Treaſure, &c. faithfully with you perſevering to the end.

Yet now ſo it is Right Honourable your Petitioners find themſelves in no wiſe eaſed or redreſſed, but on the contrary, themſelves and the whole Commons of England, eſpecially the well affected Partie, your moſt faithfull friends and Aſſiſtants [illegible] with Oppreſſions and Oppreſſors [illegible]

No 432

£20

1609/1433

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whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, earneſtly deſiring, the proſperity of the Goſpell, the removall of bad, the ſetlement of juſt Lawes, the freedome of this Nation, and the peace and tranquility of all men.

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men; new devices dayly hammered and hammering out againſt them to diſinherit and deprive them of the *Purchaſe of their blood*, their Nationall freedome and ſafety: and which to the publick is moſt obnoctious and dangerous of all, the Fundamentals and Pillars upon which the whole Fabrick of this Commonwealth is founded and errected we find moſt deſperately undermined and allmoſt ruined, the great Charter of, England, whereby we hold our Lives, our Lands, our Goods and Freedomes (formerly [illegible] times by 31 ſeverall Parliaments confirmed to us and our poſterities is now through the inſolent domination of the Prerogative men of the Kingdome made ſo voide and of ſo little effect, l that the maintainers and ſtrict obſervers thereof are therefore impriſoned, toſſed and tumbled from Goal unto Goal, Sentenced, Fined, Drag'd worſe then Dogges, (without all remorſe or reſpect either to tender infancy, weakneſſe of Sexe or conſtitution) headlong through the dirt and the mire, beat and abuſed by mercileſſe Goalers, laid in fetters and irons, the husband deprived of wife, the wiſe of husband, the one thrown into one Goal, the other into another, and their innocent helpleſſe children like deſtitute Orphans expoſed to the mercy of the World, &c. and yet notwithſtanding no releiſe can be obtained from this Houſe, though daily ſolicited, and Petitioned by themſelves, and lately in their behalfe by almoſt ten thouſand of the Gentlemen and Yeomen the Counties of Buckingham Shire, and Hartford Shire, whoſe requeſts for them were ſo reaſonable equall and juſt, as might juſtly expect acceptance from Infidels, Pagans, and Turkes, to wit, that they might be forthwith brought to the tryall and determination of this Houſe (to whom they have appealed) either for their ſpeedy condemnation or juſtification, a benefit not to be denyed to Murtherers, Burglars and Felons, and yet (to the great diſhonour of this Houſe vexation of your Petitioners, and of other the free men of *England*) our brethren and fellow Commoners of the aforeſaid Counties, could not obtaine from this Houſe (after 8. or 9. dayes attendance and ſolicitation) ſo much as a reading of their petition therein, but being ſleighted and rejected, were forced to depart to their Counties againe, much diſpleaſed and diſcontented at this Houſe, even in diſpaire, and hopeleſſe of any benefit thereby.

Though formerly this Parliament hath declared, * *that they are bound to receive Petitions for the removall of things though eſtabliſhed by Law, that by experience are found grievous or burthenſome*: If ſo, then how are your honours degenerate now, thus to ſlight the Countries, and reject their petitions, which are according to the Fundementall Lawes of the Land, and for no other reliefe then according thereto? These and manifold other oppreſſions, cruelties, and tyrannies (like *Ægyptian* Graſhoppers) overſpread and devoure the Land, nothing but confuſion, and diſorder appearing, priviledges and prerogative unbounded, will, luſt and averice advancing into the Throne, &c.

But now Right Honourable be not offended with us at our greivous Complaints, it is the Commons which are oppreſſed; give therefore the oppreſſed leave to Complain; for it is moſt barberous and inhumaine to oppreſſe, and then to ſtop the mouth of the oppreſſed; let therefore our cryes come freely before you, and obtain ſpeedy redreſſe: it is that which we expect, and that which you cannot juſtly deny us without violation even of the very end of your Parliamentary being, your Election and Seſſion therein.

We therefore your Brethren and fellow Commoners being in this diſtreſſed dangerous condition, and not being able to ſuffer our Laws and freedoms to be utterly laid waſt and deſtroyed, and not to endeavour our and their juſt preſervation and defence, have thought it our duties to God, to our native Country, to our ſelves and poſterities, to preſent (amongſt manifold other) ſome certaine publick diſorders and oppreſſions, with ſome wholeſome meanes o[illegible] to your wiſe and grave conſideration, earneſtly deſiring (as you tende the weale and glory of this Nation, the intereſt and freedom of the commons thereof) to graunt us without all further delayes or demmurres a happy conſumation of theſe our ſubſequent juſt deſires, hereunto Annexed.

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* Decl. 2. Nov. 1642. b. Decl. 1. part. pag. 720. 1 par. bo. Decl. pag. 123. 201, 202. 203. 548.

And your petitioner as in duty bound ſhall ever pray &c.

Articles concerning your Petitioners in the Capacity of Commoners, or free men of England, which on the behalfe of themſelves and all others their fellow Commoners of England they do humbly deſire as followeth.

1. That the fundamentall Birth-right and propriety of the people, in their Election and conſtitution of Repreſentors and Deputies, to ſit and act in their Parliamentarie affaires, may be fully reſtored, ſetled and ſecured to entire and inviolable in the hands and power of the free Commoners of *England*, that no pretended prerogative, or other priviledge whatſoever may ſuſpend, obſtruct or make void the admiſſion or ſeſſion of any Members which are or ſhall be Elected and conſtituted by the Counties, Cities, Townes and Burroughes of the Realme for their reſpective repreſentors or deputies. And that for the future, the Election and expulſion of the Elected may be ſo ſetled in the Electors that that none may be hindred, debard, or expulſed from ſerving his Country under any colour or pretence whatſoever, or for refuſing the Covenant or otherwiſe without order firſt, aſſent or concurrence of their Countrey. And that from henceforth the Commons of the ſeverall Counties, Cities, Townes and Burroughs of the land, may have full power to remove and diſplace their reſpective Repreſentors and Deputies in Parliament (elected only for their weale) which ſhall falſifie their truſt, betray their Countries Rights or freedomes, or ſhall doe any thing apparently tending to the introduction of an arbitrary Power or government whatſoever, Or ſhall refuſe to preſent the Petitions, complaints or grievances of their reſpective Counties, Cities, Townes and Burroughs to this Houſe, or ſhall not endeavour their redreſſe. And upon ſuch expulſion or removall to elect and ſend others which ſhall be more faithfull and ſerviceable in their truſt.

2. That there may be a due and equall number of *Members* to ſit in Parliament, for the future elected in all the Counties of *England* according to their reſpective extents and limits, quantity for quantitie, That all Members in the Houſe may be equally Repreſentative and all the parties of the Kingdome be equally repreſented, and none have greater priviledge then other; but as all muſt be ſubject to the executative power of the Law, ſo all may have an equall title and intereſt in the Legiſlative power of the Law. Provided that it be ſo ordered, as that the ſeverall Counties, Cities, Townes, and Burroughs elect in the generall, no more then a Competent number.

3. That every Engliſh man, which muſt be ſubject to the *Lawes* and Acts of Parliament, may have his free admiſſion of voice in the Election of Knights and Burgeſſes, with the greateſt Subject.

4. That for the better ſecurity of the intereſt and power of the People, all titles, by Prerogative, Priviledge, Pattent, Succeſſion, Peerage, Birth or otherwiſe to ſit and act in the Aſſembly of Parliament, contrary to, and without the free choice and Election of the *People*, be utterly abbrogated, nuld and made void, and that all ſuch ſo ſitting, may be removed from ſitting therein.

5. That all Statutes, Acts and Ordinances whatſoever, be from henceforth drawne up and publiſhed only in the name of the repreſentative body of the Commons of England aſſembled at *Weſtminſter* or where elſe ſhall be the place of their Seſſion.

6. That the authority of this Honourable houſe may be preſerved and ſecured for the future from the obſtructions and prejudice of a negative voice in any perſon or perſons whatſoever, which may diſinable your Honours from the paſſing and eſtabliſhing any act or acts, for the weale and ſafety of the people.

7. That no man may be admitted to the office of Member ſhip in Parliament, or any other Office in the Land, but for one yeare, except by a new free Election, and that at every yeares end, to give an exact accompt of his fidelity and ſervice upon his removall, and before his readmiſſion, in caſe of a new Election.

8. That every County may have liberty to chooſe ſome certaine number amongſt themſelves, to inquire and preſent to the Parliament, what be the juſt Lawes, Cuſtomes and Priviledges of each Countie. And that thoſe Countie Commiſſioners, be bound to receive all and every impeachment, and impeachments by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, of the reſpective Counties, againſt any of their owne reſpective Knights or Burgeſſes in Parliament, for falſifying and betraying his or their Countries truſt, or any wiſe indeavouring the introduction of an arbitrary power in this Land. And that the ſaid Commiſſioners have power and be firmly bound to impeach and attach in the name of their reſpective Counties, their ſaid Member or Members, and to bring him or them to a legall and publique tryall. That in caſe ſuch be found guilty, juſtice may be executed and others in their roome, by the free choyce of the people be ſent. And in caſe any ſuch Commiſſioner, or Commiſſioners ſhall refuſe to proſecute any ſuch complaint or impeachment, that then he or they be adjudged guilty of treaſon.

9. That the Houſe of Commons ſhall not agree unto, or make any Statute Law, contradictory to the juſt maximes of the Common Law, or any of them. Neither ſhall any ſuch Act, be binding for the time to come

But that ſtrong proviſion be made againſt all ſuch *Acts* paſt or to be paſt.

Articles concerning Courts of Judicature, offices and Officers of the Law.

1. That all Courts which are not eſtabliſhed by the old Law of the Land: and all illegall offices, and officers, belonging to the ſame, and all other vexations and unneceſſary Courts, be aboliſhed by act of this preſent Parliament. And that proviſion be made that for time to come, no Courts or Officers whatſoever may be obtruded upon the free Commoners of England, either by royall grant, Patent, Act of Parliament, or otherwiſe contrary to the old *Law* of the Land.

2. That according to the old Law and cuſtome of the Land, long before the Conqueſt. There may be Courts of Judicature for the ſpeedy tryall and determination of all cauſes, whether Criminall or Civill, erected and eſtabliſhed in every Hundred, for the eaſe and benefit of the Subiect, to be holden according to the old Cuſtome twice every month, for the ending of all cauſes Criminall and Civill whatſoever, which ſhall happen in the reſpective Hundreds. That the Free men of England may have a ſudden, quick and eaſie diſpatch of their ſuits, and be eaſed olſo of their vexations and chargable travelings from all parts of the Kingdome, for proceſſe and tryall of their ſuits unto *Weſtminſter*-Hall.

3. That all ſuch Officers, as by the antient and common Lawes of this Nation, are Illegible, and to be choſen by the free Commons, as Mayors, Sheriffes, Juſtice of peace, &c. may be left to the free Election of the people, in their reſpective places, and not otherwiſe to be choſen. And that all ſuch publique affaires (now in being) Not ſo elected and allowed, may be forthwith removed, and others by the free choice of the People be conſtituted into their roomes.

Articles concerning Gaoles, Gaolers and Impriſonment.

1. That the extortions, and oppreſſive fees of Gaolers may be redreſſed and eaſed, and that ſtrict and ſevere proviſion be made againſt all Gaolers, and their deputies, to reſtrane them for the future from the like extortions and Cruelties, now frequent in all the Gaoles of the Land. And that there may be a ſtrict and ſevere Inquiſition after the blood of ſuch priſoners as have been murthered and ſtarved by the cruelties of Gaolers, that ſo the perſons, guilty thereof may have juſtice executed upon them.

2. That no Priſoners be put in Irons, or to other paine before conviction and condemnation.

3. That there may be cleanly and wholeſome proviſion made in all the Gaoles of England, for the lodging of Priſoners at the charge and coſt of the State, And that no Fees for Chamber-rent, for entring or diliverance or any thing in lieue thereof, be exacted or demanded under a ſevere penalty upon the Exactors who are in that caſe to be proceeded againſt, and judged as for matters of theft.

4. That all perſons committed for treaſon or murther, that ſhall breake priſon or attempt an eſcape, if diſcovered and apprehended, be taken *pro Confeſſo*, and dye without mercy. And that ſuch as are committed for theft and ſhall make an eſcape, upon their apprehenſion, be put to perpetuall *Servitude* for the benefit of the State.

5. That neither the high Court of Parliament, nor any other Inferior Court or Magiſtrate whatſoever may commit any free man of England to Priſon upon any pretended contempts as is frequent in theſe dayes, but only for tranſgreſſion and breach of the knowne Lawes of the land. And for the future (to award the free Commons of England from the revenge of Arbitrary Spirits.) That ſtrong proviſion be made by the Authority of this preſent Parliament to that end.

6. That there may be a ſevere penalty provided againſt all Goolers and their Deputies which ſhall receive any perſon or perſons whatſoever, without a lawfull charge or commitment drawne up in writing according to the true forme of the *Law*, with a lawfull cauſe therein expreſſed, and with a lawfull concluſion him ſafely to keep untill he ſhal be delivered by due proceſſe of Law, according to *Magna Charta*, and the Petition of Right, and not at the will and pleaſure of the Committer.

7. That ſtrong proviſion be made againſt all ſuch Gaolers as ſhall detaine any perſon or perſons in priſon after a lawfull diſcharge, as is frequent in all the Gaoles of the Land, whereby many poore free Commoners of England have been ſtarved and dyed of hunger.

8. That all ſuch Commoners as are impriſonned for the juſt maintenance of any lawfull intereſt and propriety, of the Commons of England, be forthwith diſchargad (by order of this honourable Houſe) from their reſpective impriſonments, and that ample and due reparations, according to their reſpective dammages and ſufferings be anſwerably and effectually conferred upon them.

9. That all criminall perſons that are condemned and reprived may be acquit, and ſet free, and all perſons in priſon

priſoned for debt or for any other pretended offences contrary to the fundamentall lawes of the Land, may be deliuered and ſet free out of priſon.

Articles concerning the Lawes, and corruptions thereof with other publique Grievances.

1. That all the Lawes of the Land (lockt up from common capacities in the Latine or French tongues, may be tranſlated into the Engliſh tongue. And that all Records, Orders, Proceſſes, Writs, and other proceedings whatſoever may be all entered and iſſued forth in the Engliſh tongue, and that in the moſt plaine and Common Character uſed in the Land, commonly called Romand or Secretary, and that without all or any Latine or French Phraſes or tearmes, and alſo without all or any abreviations or abridgements of words, that ſo the meaneſt Engliſh Commoner that can but read written hand in his owne tongue, may fully underſtand his owne proceedings in the Law.

2 That all exorbitant fees of Offices, and officers belonging to the Law of the Land, may be regulated and abated.

3, That a more ſure and ſpeedy way of diſpatch of the ſuits of ſuch perſons, as through extreame poverty are not able to recover their properties and rights, may for the time to come be eſtabliſhed and ſetled in the Land.

4. That no free Commoner of England be inforced or put either by the high Court of Parliament, or by any ſubordinate Court, Officer or Miniſter of Iuſtice, whatſoever in the Land to make oath, or to anſwer upon oath to any Interrogatories concerning himſelfe in any criminall caſe, concerning his life, liberty, goods or free-hold. And that neither the High Court of Parliament, nor any ſubordinate court, officer or Miniſter whatſoever, before Indictment, preſentment, verdict of 12. men, or other due proceſſe of Law, may take away any free Commoners life, liberty, goods, or free-hold, contrary to the State of *Magna Charta*, cap. 29. 25. Ed. 3. c. 4. 28. E. 3. c. 3. 42. Ed 3. c. 3. 1. Eliz. cap. 1. &c.

5. That all Statutes made for the compulſion of perſons to heare the Common Prayer Book, and for the exerciſe of other Popiſh Rits, and Cerimonies, may be abrogated and taken away, and that all and ſingular perſons indicted, impriſoned, or otherwiſe moleſted upon the aforeſoid *Statutes*, may be inlarged and relieved.

6. That all Statutes made concerning Hunting, and preſervation of Game may be repealed.

7. That all ſingle Orders, made by the Houſe of *Lords*, may be made voide.

8. That whoſoever whether Parliament man, Noble man or Commoner ſhall impriſon, indict, or otherwiſe moleſt any free man of England, and ſhall not by due proceſſe of Law make good the charge and accuſation againſt him, that the ſame perſon that proſecutes, (whatſoever he be) may ſuffer the ſame penalty, which by *Law* is due to ſuch crimes and offences, ſo uniuſtly charged. And that in ſuch caſes there may be a certain and effectuall meane Provided, that the meaneſt Commoner ſo moleſted, wronged and abuſed, may obtaine ſpeedy and exemplary Iuſtice againſt the greateſt perſon or perſons whatſoever in the Land.

That neither Member ſhip in Parliament, office not function, whatſoever in the Magiſtracy of the Land, may be any protection or demurre in any wiſe againſt the due proceſſe or courſe of the antient and common Lawes of this Realme, but that in all caſes of treaſon, murther, Burglary, and felonie, in all Actions, Suites, and civill proceedings whatſoever, the greateſt Man or men in the Realme, may be made equally lyable at all times and ſeaſons, and in all places in the Land to the tryall, ſentence and execution of the law, with the meaneſt Commoner.

10. That no man may be condemned, put to death, or otherwiſe iudged for any capitall or triviall offence, whatſoever, but by the oath of two witneſſes, of good and honeſt converſation.

11. That no man be outlawed but in caſe of treaſon, murther, burglary and felony, and that all outlaries for other offences or cauſes whatſoever heretofore promulgate be from hencforth void.

12. That all wicked perſons that ſhall beare falſe witneſſe againſt any free man of England concerning his life liberty, goods or free hold upon legall diſcovery and probation thereof, be adjudged, and condemned of their lives, liberties, and free holds, according to that which they would have done unto their Neighbors

13 That according to the Law of God, and the old law of this land, (long before the Conqueſt, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, limbe for limbe, wound for wound, blood for blood, that the like may be recompenſed and replyed upon Malefactors reſpectively according to their crimes.

14. That the cruell practiſe of impriſoning Debtors may be provided againſt, and that due Rights and proper-

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ties may be recovered upon more mercifull tearmes then by way of Impriſonment, that the Ordinance for Debtors, now in the hands of Mr *Henry Martin* (Chair-man to a Committee formerly by this Houſe Appointed for that end) may be paſſed, confirmed and eſtabliſhed by the authority of this preſent Parliament.

15. That according to the Law of God, and the old law of the land, matters of Theft may not be puniſhed with death, and that ſuch malefactors may make ſatisfaction either by juſt reſtitution to the party wronged, or by an anſwerable ſervitude, and that ſuch offenders upon the ſecond conviction (lawfully had) be brand markt viſibly in the moſt eminent part of their face, and confind to a ſingular habit, with badges on their ſleeves. And upon the third lawfull conviction, to be put to perpetuall ſervitude, for the benefit of the State, ſaving to the party wronged, a competent deduction thereout, for reſtetution according to the theft. that upon all occaſions of war, ſuch Bond-men may be taken for the Military ſervice, and the impreſting of free men on that behalfe in ſome meaſure ſpared.

16. That every Engliſh Native, who hath goods, wares and Merchandize, may have freedome to tranſport the ſame to any place beyond the Seas, and there to convert them to his owne profit, it being his true and proper inheritance to doe, according to the Statutes of 14. *Ed.* 3. 2. 12. *Hen.* 7. 6, and therefore to the end the old trade ingroſing Company of Merchants, may be diſſolved, and the like for the future prevented.

17. That a more ſtrict and ſevere law be provided againſt all Stewes, Bawdes, and Whore-houſes, and againſt unlawfull Games and Gameſters, and againſt all exceſſive drinking and revelling.

18. That there may be a reduction of a multitude of Ale-houſes, that none but ſuch as have been and are of honeſt and good converſation, by the ſufficient teſtimony of honeſt men of their Neighbourhood, and through loſſes and croſſes are decayed in their eſtates or otherwiſe through age, ſickneſſe, or the like, are diſabled from the neceſſary maintenance of their charge, may only be admitted to ſell drinke, or to keep victualling.

19. That ſuppreſſion of all vagrants and Beggars in all parts of the Realme may ſpeedily be provided for, by ſome wholeſome and effectuall courſe, as by the ordination and erection of publique work-houſes for the State, as their ſhall be occaſion and neceſſity in the ſeverall Counties, Cities, Burroughs of the Realme.

Concerning the Clergy.

That the grievous oppreſſions by Tythes and forced maintenance for the miniſtry be removed, and that the more eaſie and evangelicall practice of contribution be granted and confirmed for the benefit of the Subject, and his freedome therein, for prevention of the Lordlineſſe, in and the Commoſions, oppreſſions and tyrannies, that might happen by the Clergy.

Concerning Reparations.

That according to the Declarations and ingagements of this preſent Parliament every perſon and perſons whatſoever, which have ſuſtained any dammage or loſe in purſuance of the ſervice of the State, or by reaſon of their good affection thereunto, may have their Reparations accordingly.

Concerning Phyſitians.

That by the authority of this preſent Parliament, ſtrong proviſion be made, that all Practitioners in Phyſick from this time forward, write all their bills to the Apothecaries for their Patients in the Engliſh tongue, without all abreviations, unknowne Characters, or figures, ſtrange tearmes or titles, for their ingredients, whereby they uſe to blind the eyes of their Patients, and poſſeſſe them with ſtrange apprehentions of their receipes for their value and worth. And that all Apothecaries Drugs, Symples, Compoſitions and ingredients may be tituled

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in their ſhops, on all their pots, glaſſes, and in all their bookes, bills, and writings for their Patients in their proper Engliſh Phraſe, and no otherwiſe upon a ſevere penalty. Thot the free men of England, may be freed and eaſed from the unreaſonable extortions and abuſes of Doctors and Apothecaries.

Concerning Schooles.

That all antient Donations for the maintenance and continuance of Free Schooles which are impropriate or converted to any private uſe, and all ſuch free Schooles which are deſtroyed or purloyned of any freedome for propriety may be reſtored and erected againe, and that in all parts or Counties of this *Realme of England*, and Dominion of Wales deſtitute of Free Schooles (for the due nurture and education of children, in learning to write and read) may have a competent number of ſuch Schooles, founded, erected, and indowed at the publique charges of thoſe reſpective Counties and places ſo deſtitute, that few or none of the free men of England may for the future be ignorant of reading and writing.

Concerning Hoſpitalls.

That all antient charitable donations, towards the conſtant reliefe of the poor impropriate, and converted to other uſe, and all Hoſpitalls that are either impropriate, corrupted or vitiated from their primitive conſtitution and end, or be deprived of any of their franchiſe, profits or emoluments, may be reſtored, relieved, and rectified and ſafely preſerved to the reliefe and maintenance of poore Orphants, widowes, aged and impotent perſons, &c. And that there be a convenient number of Hoſpitalls, founded, erected and conſtituted in all the Counties of England and Wales, at the publique charge of the reſpective Counties, for the good education and nurture of poore fatherleſſe or helpleſſe children, maintenance and reliefe of poor widowes, aged, ſick, and lame perſons. And to that end, that all the Gleabe lands in the Kingdome, may be converted to the maintenance and uſe of thoſe charitable houſes.

Concerning Commons incloſed.

That all grounds which anciently lay in Common for the poore, and are now impropriate, incloſed and fenced in, may forthwith (in whoſe hands ſoever they are) be caſt out and laid open againe to the free and common uſe and benefit of the poore.

Concerning Petitions.

That ſtrong proviſion be made that neither this honourable Court nor any inferior Court Officer, or Miniſter of the Law whatſoever, may in any wiſe let, diſturb, or moleſt any perſon or perſons, from contriving, promoting or preſenting any petition or petitions concerning their grievances, liberties, to this honourable Houſe.

Concerning Delinquents.

That no Delinquents, nor any that hath adheared to the Enemy either in bearing Armes or in giving contribution to the warre, be permitted to beare any Office or authority either Martiall or Civill in this Nation, neither to give any voice in the Election of any Officer of State, and to that end that Commiſſioners may be directed to every County, to enquire and certify, the names of all ſuch as have borne Armes, Office, or given contribution to or for the Enemy, to the intent their names may be recorded both in the Excheequer, and in the County Courts, that it may be known who by their delinquency have made themſelves uncable of either Vote or Voice. And that all ſuch as are all ready crept in, or ſtept up into any Office or authority, may be forthwith removed. And that all Offices of places and truſt of the Kingdome may be ſecured and ſetled onely in the hands of ſuch as are men approved faithfull to the freedomes of the Commoners of *England*. That all notorious Delinquents, and Rebells to the State, with all ſuch as have betrayed their truſt, in the ſurrendering of any Towns, Forts, or Caſtles, or have underhand complyed with the Enemy, either by intelligence, contribution of moneyes or Armes, or otherwiſe, with all ſuch as are impeached with Articles exhibited in this Houſe, or which may lawfully be impeached, may be delivered up, and ſpeedily brought forth to a legall tryall.

Concerning Texes, Impoſts, Exciſe, &c.

That for the eaſing of this Nation from the many great Aſſeſſements and taxes under which it groneth. That Commiſſioners under the great Seale, may be iſſued out for every County, to take the accompts of all Committees, and other Officers, who have been receivers for the State, of moneyes that way rayſed in every County, City, Town, and Brough.

That the Impoſt or Exciſe, may not be any longer continued upon meat and drinke for prevention of Inſurrections, tumults, and mutanies, and for the eaſe and favour of the Poore.

That untill the publick debts be paid, there may be a due levying of the eſtates of all Delinquents in every County, who have not yet compounded and are not yet Sequeſtred.

And that none of them be admitted to compoſition, untill they ſhall have accompted for the proffets of their Lands, from the time of their Reduction to the obedience of the Parliament.

Concluſion.

And laſtly, (may it pleaſe this honourable Aſſembly) wee humbly deſire that all the Lawes, freedomes and properties of the People which are here preſented, or which ſhall be added hereunto, for the weale and ſafety of the People, may be with all expedient brevery digeſted, and collected into an orderly forme, and be granted, ratified, and confirmed by this preſent Parliament, as the great Charter of Liberties and freedomes of *England*, to us and our poſterities for ever. And that a Book thereof be provided, and that it be printed in the Engliſh tongue, and a Booke thereof be provided for every Pariſh throughout the Realme, to be kept for the publick uſe and ſervice of the Inhabitants of every reſpective place, as occaſion ſhall afford.

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